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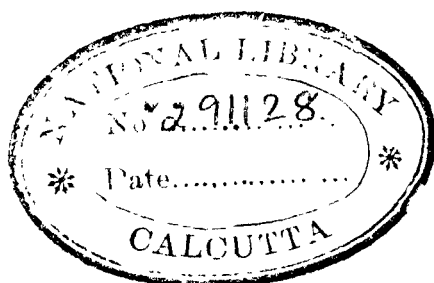
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WORK AND ITS SECRET

BY
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA



ADVAITA ASHRAMA
MAYAVATI, ALMORA, HIMALAYAS

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WORK AND ITS SECRET

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One of the greatest lessons I have learned in my life is, to pay as much attention to the means of work as to its end. He was a great man from whom I learned it, and his own life was a practical demonstration of this great principle. I have been always learning great lessons from that one principle ; and it appears to me that all the secret of success is there : to pay as much attention to the means as to the end.

Our great defect in life is, that we are so much drawn to the ideal, the goal is so much more enchanting, so much more alluring, so much bigger in our mental horizon, that we lose sight of the details, altogether.

But whenever failure comes, if we analyse it critically, in ninety-nine per cent of cases we shall find that it was because we did not pay attention to the means. Proper attention

to the finishing, strengthening, of the means, is what we need. With the means all right, the end must come. We forget that it is the cause that produces the effect ; the effect cannot come by itself ; and unless the causes are exact, proper and powerful, the effect will not be produced. Once the ideal is chosen and the means determined, we may almost let go the ideal ; because, we are sure it will be there, when the means are perfected. When the cause is there, there is no more difficulty about the effect, the effect is bound to come. If we take care of the cause, the effect will take care of itself. The realisation of the ideal is the effect. The means are the cause ; attention to the means, therefore, is the great secret of life. We also read this in the Gita and learn that we have to work, constantly work with, all our power ; to put our whole mind in the work, whatever it be, that we are doing. At the same time, we must not be attached. That is to say, we must not be drawn away from the work by anything else ; still, we must be able to quit the work whenever we like.

If we examine our own lives, we find that the greatest cause of sorrow is this : we take up something, and put our whole energy on it—perhaps it is a failure, and yet we cannot give it up. We know that it is hurting us ; that any further clinging to it is simply bringing misery on us ; still, we cannot tear ourselves away from it. The bee came to sip the honey, but its feet stuck to the honey-pot and it could not get away. Again and again, we are finding ourselves in that state. That is the whole secret of existence. Why are we here ? We came here to sip the honey, and we find our hands and feet sticking to it. We are caught, though we came to catch. We came to enjoy ; we are being enjoyed. We came to rule ; we are being ruled. We came to work ; we are being worked. All the time, we find that. And this comes into every detail of our life. We are being worked upon by other minds, and we are always struggling to work on other minds. We want to enjoy the pleasures of life ; and they eat into our vitals. We want to get everything from

nature, but we find in the long run that nature takes everything from us—depletes us, and casts us aside.

Had it not been for this, life would have been all sunshine. Never mind ! With all its failures and successes, with all its joys and sorrows, it can be one succession of sunshine, if we only are not caught.

That is the cause of misery : we are attached ; we are being caught. Therefore says the Gita : Work constantly ; work, but be not attached ; be not caught. Reserve unto yourself the power of detaching yourself from everything, however beloved, however much the soul might yearn for it, however great the pangs of misery you feel if you were going to leave it ; still, reserve the power of leaving it whenever you want. The weak have no place here, in this life or in any other life. Weakness leads to slavery. Weakness leads to all kinds of misery, physical and mental. Weakness is death. There are hundreds of thousands of microbes surrounding us, but they cannot harm us unless we become weak, until

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the body is ready and predisposed to receive them. There may be a million microbes of misery, floating about us. Never mind ! They dare not approach us ; they have no power to get a hold on us, until the mind is weakened. This is the great fact : strength is life ; weakness is death. Strength is felicity, life eternal, immortal ; weakness is constant strain and misery : weakness is death.

Attachment is the source of all our pleasures now. We are attached to our friends, to our relatives ; we are attached to our intellectual and spiritual works ; we are attached to external objects, so that we get pleasure from them. What, again, brings misery but this very attachment ? We have to detach ourselves to earn joy. If only we had power to detach ourselves at will, there would not be any misery. That man alone will be able to get the best of nature, who, having the power of attaching himself to a thing with all his energy, has also the power to detach himself when he should do so. The difficulty is, that there must be

as much power of attachment as that of detachment. There are men who are never attracted by anything : they can never love ; they are hard-hearted and apathetic ; they escape most of the miseries of life. But the wall never feels misery ; the wall never loves, is never hurt : but it is the wall, after all. Surely it is better to be attached and caught, than to be a wall. Therefore the man who never loves, who is hard and stony, escaping most of the miseries of life, escapes also its joys. We do not want that : that is weakness ; that is death. That soul has not been awakened that never feels weakness, never feels misery ; that is a callous state. We do not want that.

At the same time, we not only want this mighty power of love, this mighty power of attachment, the power of throwing our whole soul upon a single object, losing ourselves and letting ourselves be annihilated, as it were, for other souls—which is the power of the gods : but we want to be higher even than the gods. The perfect man can put his

whole soul upon that one point of love, yet he is unattached. How comes this ? There is another secret to learn.

The beggar is never happy. The beggar only gets a dole, with pity and scorn behind it ; at least with the thought behind, that the beggar is a low object. He never really enjoys what he gets.

We are all beggars. Whatever we do, we want a return. We are all traders. We are traders in life, we are traders in virtue, we are traders in religion.—Alas !—and we are also traders in love.

If you come to trade, if it is a question of give-and-take, if it is a question of buy-and-sell, abide by the laws of buying and selling. There is a bad time and there is a good time ; there is a rise, and a fall in prices : always you expect the blow to come. It is like looking at the mirror. Your face is reflected : you make a grimace—there is one in the mirror ; if you laugh, the mirror laughs. This is buying and selling, giving and taking.

We get caught. How ? Not by what

we give, but by what we expect. We get misery in return for our love ; not from the fact that we love, but from the fact that we want love in return. There is no misery where there is no want. Desire, want, is the father of all misery. Desires are bound by the laws of success and failure. Desires must bring misery.

The great secret of true success, of true happiness, then, is this : the man who asks for no return, the perfectly unselfish man, is the most successful. It seems to be a paradox : do we not know that every man who is unselfish in life gets cheated, gets hurt ? Apparently, yes. "Christ was unselfish, and yet he was crucified." True ; but we know that his unselfishness is the reason, the cause of a great victory—the crowning of millions upon millions of lives with the blessings of true success.

Ask nothing ; want nothing in return. Give what you have to give ; it will come back to you—but do not think of that now. It will come back multiplied a thousandfold

—but the attention must not be on that. Yet have the power to give : give, and there it ends. Learn that the whole of life is giving ; that Nature will force you to give. So, give willingly. Sooner or later you will have to give up. You come into life to accumulate. With clenched hands, you want to take. But Nature puts a hand on your throat and makes your hands open. Whether you will it or not, you have to give. The moment you say, “I will not,” the blow comes ; you are hurt. None is there but will be compelled, in the long run, to give up everything. And the more one struggles against this law, the more miserable one feels. It is because we dare not give, because we are not resigned enough to accede to this grand demand of Nature, that we are miserable. The forest is gone, but we get heat in return. The sun is taking up water from the ocean, to return it in showers. You are a machine for taking and giving : you take, in order to give. Ask, therefore, nothing in return ; but the more you give, the more will come to you. The

quicker you can empty the air out of this room, the quicker it will be filled up by the external air ; and if you close all the doors and every aperture, that which is within will remain, but that which is outside will never come in, and that which is within will stagnate, degenerate, and become poisoned. A river is continually emptying itself into the ocean and is continually filling up again. Bar not the exit into the ocean. The moment you do that, death seizes you.

Be, therefore, not a beggar ; be unattached. This is the most terrible task of life ! You do not calculate the dangers on the path. Even by intellectually recognising the difficulties, we really do not know them until we feel them. From a distance we may get a general view of a park : well, what of that ? We feel and really know it when we are in it. Even if our every attempt is a failure, and we bleed and are torn asunder, yet, through all this, we have to preserve our heart—we must assert our God-head in the midst of all these difficulties. Nature wants us to

react, to return blow for blow, cheating for cheating, lie for lie, to hit back with all our might. Then it requires a super-divine power not to hit back, to keep control, to be unattached.

Every day we renew our determination to be unattached. We cast our eyes back and look at the past objects of our love and attachment, and feel how every one of them made us miserable ; we went down into the depths of despondency, because of our "love"! We found ourselves mere slaves in the hands of others, we were dragged down and down ! And we make a fresh determination : "Henceforth, I will be master of myself ; henceforth, I will have control over myself." But the time comes and the same story once more ! Again the soul is caught and cannot get out. The bird is in a net, struggling and fluttering. This is our life.

I know the difficulties ; tremendous they are ; and ninety per cent of us become discouraged and lose heart, and in our turn, often become pessimists and cease to believe

in sincerity, love, and all that is grand and noble. So, we find men who in the freshness of their lives have been forgiving, kind, simple, and guileless, become in old age, lying masks of men. Their minds are a mass of intricacy. There may be a good deal of external policy, possibly ; they are not hot-headed ; they do not speak, but it would be better for them to do so ; their hearts are dead and therefore they do not speak. They do not curse, nor become angry ; but it would be better for them to be able to be angry ; a thousand times better, to be able to curse. They cannot. There is death in the heart, for cold hands have seized upon it, and it can no more act, even to utter a curse ; even to use a harsh word.

All this we have to avoid : therefore I say, we require super-divine power. Superhuman power is not strong enough. Super-divine strength is the only way ; the one way out. By it alone we can pass through all these intricacies, through these showers of miseries, unscathed ; we may be cut to pieces, torn

asunder, yet our hearts must grow nobler and nobler all the time.

It is very difficult, but we can overcome the difficulty by constant practice. We must learn that nothing can happen to us, unless we make ourselves susceptible to it. I have just said, no disease can come to me until the body is ready ; it does not depend alone on the germs, but upon a certain predisposition which is already in the body. We get only that for which we are fitted. Let us give up our pride and understand this, that never is misery undeserved. There never has been a blow undeserved ; there never has been an evil for which I did not pave the way with my own hands. We ought to know that. Analyse yourselves and you will find that every blow you have received, came to you because you prepared yourselves for it. You did half and the external world did the other half : that is how the blow came. That will sober us down. At the same time, from this very analysis will come a note of hope, and the note of hope is : "I have no control of

the external world ; but that which is in me and nearer unto me, my own world, is in my control. If the two together are required to make a failure, if the two together are necessary to give me a blow, I will not contribute the one which is in my keeping and how then can the blow come ? If I get real control of myself, the blow will never come."

We are all the time, from our childhood, trying to lay the blame upon something outside ourselves. We are always standing up to set right other people, and not ourselves. If we are miserable, we say, "Oh, the world is a devil's world." We curse others, and say, "What infatuated fools !" But why should we be in such a world, if we really are so good ? If this is a devil's world, we must be devils also, why, else, should we be here ? "Oh, the people of the world are so selfish !" True enough ; but why should we be found in that company, if we be better ? Just think of that.

We only get what we deserve. It is a lie when we say, the world is bad and we are

good. It can never be so. It is a terrible lie we tell ourselves.

This is the first lesson to learn : be determined not to curse anything outside, not to lay the blame upon any one outside : but be a man, stand up, lay the blame on yourself. You will find that is always true. Get hold of yourself.

Is it not a shame, that at one moment we talk so much of our manhood, of our being gods ; that we know everything, we can do everything, we are blameless, spotless, the most unselfish people in the world ; and at the next moment a little stone hurts us ; a little anger from a little Jack wounds us ; any fool in the street makes "these gods" miserable ! Should this be so if we are such gods ? Is it true that the world is to blame ? Could God, who is the purest and the noblest of souls, be made miserable, by any of our tricks ? If you are so unselfish, you are like God. What world can hurt you ? You would go through the seventh hell unscathed, untouched. But the very fact that you com-

plain, and want to lay the blame upon the external world, shows that you feel the external world—the very fact that you feel, shows that you are not what you claim to be. You only make your offence greater, by heaping misery upon misery, by imagining that the external world is hurting you, and crying out, “Oh, this devil’s world ! This man hurts me ; that man hurts me !” and so forth. It is adding lies to misery.

We are to take care of ourselves. That much we can do ; and give up attending to others, for a time. Let us perfect the means ; the end will take care of itself. For the world can be good and pure, only if our lives are good and pure. It is an effect ; and we are the means. Therefore, let us purify ourselves. Let us make ourselves perfect.

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